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Review.

The Christian and Civil Economy of large Towns: By Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Minister of St. John's Church, Glasgow. No. 2: On the influence of Locality in Towns.

A pamphlet bearing this title, has been lying by us for some time, while, from its character, it was deserving of an earlier notice. It was issued a few years since in the city of New-York, and embraces, we suppose, about one-fourth part of the original work from which it is taken. The first number treats of the advantage and possibility of assimilating a town to a country parish; the second is the one now before us; the third treats of the application of the principle of locality in towns to the work of a Christian minister; & the fourth treats of the effect of locality in adding to the useful establishments of a town.

The author considers it a great evil, that when any philanthropic society has been formed for any assigned object in large towns or cities, it should spread its operations over the whole field of the congregated population, and at the same time continue to leave large portions of this field untouched. And he proposes, as an essential improvement in all our religious and charitable operations, whether for relief or instruction, that the individuals who are actively engaged, should each confine his exertions to some small district or portion of the town; and that he should visit *every family* within his assigned limits; so that the field embraced by a society shall be fully occupied. This is what he calls locality of operations.

The author feels the difficulty of setting forth the merits of this system to those who have never tried it; and says that the conviction of its utility is "far more readily arrived at by the tact of real and living experience, than by the lessons of any expounder."

"There is a charm in locality, (he says), most powerfully felt by every man who tries it; but which, at the same time, it is most difficult so to seize upon as to embody it in language, or to bring it forth in satisfying demonstration to the public eye. We do not know an individual who has personally attached himself to a manageable portion of the civic territory, and has entered with taste and spirit upon its cultivation, and who does not perceive, with something like the force and the clearness of intuition, that if this way of it were spread over an assembled million of human beings, it would quickly throw a new moral complexion over the teeming expanse that is on every side of him. But what he feels, it is not easy to make others see. It is no bad evidence, however, of the experimental soundness of this operation, that the incredulity about it, is all on the side of those who stand without the field of local management; and the confidence about it, on the side of those who stand within; and that, while the former regards it as a mystic and undefinable fancy, the latter find in it as much of sureness and solidity, as if their eyes saw it, and their hands handled it."

The first particular advantage of the system which the author insists upon, is, the influence it necessarily has upon individual exertion. A person who has a certain defined portion of labour before him, will feel himself more powerfully urged, than when called under the common arrangement, to go forth at large over the whole face of the population. He sees his field of operation distinctly before him; and when it has been entered upon; he feels more and more the necessity of cultivating every portion of it, in the most faithful manner. "The very visibility of the limit, by constantly leading him to perceive the length and the breadth of his task, holds out an inducement to his energies, which, however difficult to explain, will be powerfully felt and proceeded on. There is a very great difference between a task that is indefinite, and a task that is clearly seen to be overtakeable.—The one has the effect to paralyse; the other to quicken exertion."

The author goes on to illustrate his position; but it must appear sufficiently obvious at the onset: and whether the individuals alluded to are engaged in Sunday schools, bible classes, or missionary or charitable institutions, or even parochial visitations in times of revival, the advantages of systematic locality must appear to be very great, and every way superior to what could be derived from any other mode of operations. This appears to us, to be a topic of immense moment; and we greatly wonder that it has not been more dwelt upon by our public teachers. Where every thing remains to be done, the common method will of course bring something to pass; but even here the systematic method is greatly to be preferred.

To instance Sunday schools: In a large floating population of children, a respectable Sunday school can be soon gathered without reference to locality; and it may greatly prosper: But what will be its influence on the whole mass of children?—Why, a few children of the rich, a few of the decent poor, and a small portion of the indecent, will have been congregated together from different streets and neighborhoods; while greater numbers in the same streets and neighborhoods will have been left behind, perhaps to grow more ignorant and more depraved, in consequence of the numbers taken from them, who, if left, might have operated as some check among them. The Sunday scholars may greatly improve in every respect; but while they are collected together for instruction, others will be at their play, almost without an individual to chide them for so doing.—Hence, while a comparatively small number will be improving, the remaining numbers from the same neighborhood, will be constantly deteriorating. And it is a singular circumstance in corroboration of this statement, that, in this very age of effort, crimes are greatly multiplying.

Now let us suppose a Sunday school to be instituted on the local plan. A number of teachers and superintendents organize an association, and divide between themselves a suitable portion of a town or city, in such a manner as that each shall have his own definite number of families in charge; while all the families which live within the limits of the said portion shall be made the objects of attention. In this way, every portion of a given field will be occupied. Other contiguous fields can afterwards be laid out in a similar manner; and thus a generally pervading influence be carried thro' the town. On the former plan, the influence would be chiefly of the attractive character—the advantages, the show, and the parade of the school, constantly increasing its number, but still leaving the dregs of population in a deteriorating state. But on the plan of coalition a pervading influence will be carried even into the deepest haunts of pollution: The amount of good done will be much greater than on the other plan; and with a much less amount of accompanying evil.

Mr. C. has placed this subject in a most interesting point of light:—

This is an age of many ostensible doings, in behalf of Christianity. And it looks a paradox to the general eye, that, with this feature of it standing out so conspicuously, there should also be an undoubted increase of crimes, and committments and executions, all marking an augmented depravity among our population. A very slight degree of arithmetic, we are persuaded, can explain the paradox. Let it simply be considered in the case of any Christian institution, *whether its chief office be to attract or to pervade.* Should it only be the former, we have no doubt that a great visible exhibition may be drawn around it—and that stationary pulpits, and general Sabbath schools, and open places of repair for instruction indiscriminately, to all who will, must give rise to a great absolute amount of attendance. And whether we look at the streets, when all in a fervour with church-going—or witness the full assemblage of children, who come from all quarters, with their weekly preparations, to a pious and intelligent teacher—or compute the overflowing auditory, that, Sabbath after Sabbath, some free evening sermon is sure to bring out from among the closely peopled mass—or, finally, read of the thousands which find a place in the enumerations of some philanthropic society—we are apt from all this, to think that a good and religious influence is in full and busy circulation on every side of us. And yet, there is not a second-rate town in our empire, which does not afford materials enough, both for all this stir and appearance, on the one hand, and for a rapid increase, in the quantum of moral deterioration, on the other. The doings to which we have adverted, may bear with a kind of magnetic influence, on all that is kindred in character to their own design and their own principle. They may communicate a movement to the minority who will, but leave still and motionless the majority who will not. Whole streets and whole departments may be nearly untouched by them. There is the firm and obstinate growth of sedentary corruption, which will require to be more actively assailed. It is cheering, to count the positive numbers on the side of christianity. But, beyond the ken of ordinary notice, there is an outnumbering, both on the side of week-day profligacy, and of Sabbath profanation. There is room enough for apparent christianity, and real corruption, to be gaining ground together, each in their respective territories; and the delusion is, that while many are rejoicing in the symptoms of our country's reformation, the country itself may be ripening for some awful crisis, by which to mark in characters of vengeance, the consummation of its guilt.

In these circumstances, do we know of no expedient by which this woful degeneracy can be arrested and recalled, but by an actual search and entry upon the territory of wickedness. A mere signal of invitation is not enough. In reference to the great majority, and in reference to the most needful, this were as powerless as was the bidding to the marriage feast of the parable. We must have recourse, at last, to the final expedient that was adopted on that occasion; or, in other words, go out to the streets and the high ways, and by every fair measure of moral, and personal, and friendly application, compel the multitude to come in.—We must do in the near, what we are doing in the distant world. We do not expect to christianize the latter, by messages of entreaty, from the regions of paganism. But we send our messages to them. Neither do we give a roving commission to the bearers, but assign to each of them their respective stations in that field, which is the world.

But in the following passages we are furnished with the exemplifications of the author's theory. Speaking of the Salt-market Sabbath School Society, he says as follows:

The field of its operations takes in both sides of the street, with the deep, and narrow, and numerous lanes, which branch off from them. It bears a population of 3624; and to cultivate this extent, there were only four individuals, at the outset of the undertaking, who, instead of spreading themselves over the whole, appropriated each a small locality, and waited more agents, ere they proceeded to lay out the remainder. And such is the impulse that lies in a field of exertion, with its boundaries lying visible before you—such is the excitement given to human power, when linked with a task that may be surmounted, instead of being left to expatiate at random, over an obscure and fathomless unknown—such is the superior charm of a statistical, over an extended territory, and such the more intense sympathy of a devoted few, in the prosecution of their common and defined object, than that of the scattered many, who have spread beyond the limits, either of mutual inspection or general control, that in a few months, did this little association both complete its numbers, and thoroughly allocate and occupy the whole ground of its projected operations. It has now opened fourteen schools, and provided them with teachers. The number of scholars is 420, amounting to more than a ninth of the whole population. This is a very full proportion indeed; for on pretty extensive surveys, it is found that the whole number of children, from the age of six to fifteen, comes to about one fifth of the population. Certain it is, that all the general societies in previous operation, had brought out but a very slender fraction, indeed, of the number brought out by this local and pervading society—that many a crowded haunt of this district, was as completely untouched by the antecedent methods, as are the families in the wilds of Tartary—that hundreds of young, never in church, and without one religious observation to mark and to separate their Sabbath, from the other days of the week, have thus been brought within an atmosphere, which they now breathe for the first time in their existence—that with a small collection of books attached to each humble seminary, there is a reading of the purest and most impressive character, in full circulation amongst both the parents and the children who belong to it; and, what is not the least important effect of all, that by the frequent recurrence of week-day visitations, there is both a christian and a civilizing influence sent forth upon a whole neighbourhood, and a thousand nameless cordialities are constantly issuing out of the patriarchal relationship, which has thus been formed between a man of worth, and so many outcast and neglected families. * * *

Strong, however, as our partialities are for the Salt-market Society, we are not sure but that we feel a still greater interest in the solitary, yet eminently successful attempt of a gentleman in our city, whose name, from motives of delicacy, we forbear to mention. It is now about a year and a half ago, since he assumed a district to himself, which he resolved to cultivate, on the system of local philantrophy. We believe that, in respect of the rank and condition of those who live in it, it is greatly beneath the average of Glasgow. It comprises a population of 996; whom he, in the first instance, most thoroughly surveyed, and all of whom, we are confident, he has now most thoroughly attached, and that, by a series of the most friendly and enlightened services. He has found room, within its limits, for four Sabbath schools, which he provided with teachers of his own selecting, and who, like himself, labor, of course, gratuitously in the cause; as indeed we believe do all the other Sabbath teachers in the city. The scholars amount to 110; which is, also, in very full proportion to the number of inhabitants. He has also instituted a Savings Bank, which takes in deposits only from those who live, and from those who work, within the bounds of this little territory. With this last extension of his plan, the bank may embrace a population of 1200; and from its commencement, in December 19th, 1818, to December 18th, 1819, the whole sum deposited is 235*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* During the twelvemonth, sixty families of this small district have opened their accounts with the bank, and received an impulse from it, on the side of economy and foresight. This, in such a year, proves what might be made of the neglected capabilities of our laboring classes. Any general savings bank for the town at large, would not have called out one-tenth of this sum, from the obscure department which this gentleman occupies, and which, with the doings and the devices of a most judicious benevolence, he is so fast rescuing from all the miseries which attach to a crowded population. We hold this to be one of the most signal triumphs of locality. The sum deposited in this local bank, is about proportional to the sum of 30,000*l.* for the town and suburbs of Glasgow; and forms another proof, among the many others which multiply around us, of the superiority, in point of effect, which a small, and, at the same time, distinct and unfettered management holds over a wide and ambitious superintendence.

The preceding extracts will give some view of the importance of Mr. C.'s plan: And it is easy to see that the same system of locality, with proper limitation, may be carried into every undertaking of a religious and philanthropic nature.

From the N. Y. Religious Chronicle.

MEMOIR OF FANNY FRANKLIN.

Fanny Franklin, a person of colour, has lately entered the world of spirits. For four years she has been a pupil in one of our Sabbath schools. She has ever been noted for her kind and mild disposition; her strict attendance at school, and on the instructions which were there given her; her punctuality at church; and the eagerness with which she listened to the dispensation of divine truth, and for her holy example before her ungodly neighbors.

When she first became a member of the school, she was unable to read, and had but little knowledge of the Scriptures; but it is affirmed by her teacher, that she made respectable improvement, and evinced in several ways, her warm attachment to the school. Several pious friends who were acquainted with her for more than a year, think that she gave decisive evidence of having experienced a change of heart.—Her humble residence was in a small chamber in Henry-street, where she had a little circle of pious coloured people, with whom she often "took sweet counsel." An aged saint, who resided in the basement story of the house, she ever called her "spiritual mother." Had all her relatives been *willing*, Fanny designed to have made a public profession of her faith. Of this privilege she frequently spoke.

During her last illness, she anticipated her departure, and conversed about it with the utmost freedom and serenity. She took a retrospect of the happy seasons she had enjoyed at the Sabbath school; spoke of her teacher with great deference and affection; and expressed the gratitude she felt, that she had been taught to read. The last time her teacher saw her, she was scarcely able to converse. She was told that if she were alive the next day, her teacher would call again and read to her. To this promise, she replied, "I hope we may both meet in heaven." After a season of deep distress, she asked those that stood by her bed, what was the time? One of them answered, "it is twelve o'clock." She then added, "to-morrow, at this time I may be in eternity, or I may live a week: but let God's will be done."

A woman of colour who occupied another room in the house, attended her much of the time during her sickness, and was in the habit of reading the scriptures to her, and praying with her. These were happy seasons to her soul. One day she said to this woman, "I shall soon be with Jesus; yes, I am going home. My master calls me, but I must wait his time. Angels are hovering round, waiting for God's orders to take me home, and O, how I want to go!" At another time, she was heard to say, "Come, dear Jesus, I am ready and willing. There is nothing here worth staying for. God is waiting, and I shall soon be gone."

Every evening after her husband had returned from the labours of the day, she conversed with him respecting his spiritual concerns. She assured him that the separation which was about to take place, was for the best, and that she was resigned to the divine will. A few hours previous to her departure, her breath seemed to fail, her eyes were closed, and her lips hung feebly down. Those who stood by her, thought for a moment that the immortal spirit had fled. This had such an effect upon her husband, that he sobbed aloud, and sunk upon the bed. After a short interval, however, she sighed, and began to pant for breath. Having partially revived, she said to him, "I thought I was gone: but God has sent me back to you." Amid her last agonies she frequently made an effort to speak, but was unable; and her friends supposed that they should no more hear her voice. But at the moment of her departure, she elevated one of her hands, pointed towards heaven, and exclaimed, "O Lord." She then raised the other hand in the same manner, and said, "O Lord," when she ceased to breathe.

"Behold the saint, his end is peace;
His bliss begun, his sorrows cease,
Washed white in his Redeemer's blood,
He flies to Heaven, and dwells with God."

This faithful pupil is no longer seen in her obscure cell, perusing the scriptures, or directing her course through the narrow lane to the sanctuary; nor sitting with her class, smiling with joy, in view of gospel privileges. She is rescued from the rubbish of the world, and, we trust, is among those moral gems, whose brightness will increase to all eternity.

Do any persons question the utility of Sabbath schools? If so, let them review the ignorance of this departed scholar before she was taught in the school to read the Bible. Let them mark the change.—Whence arose her fondness for the house of God, for the Bible, and for her teacher? Let them think of her last illness; of those irreligious blacks who dwell in the same neighbourhood, and who came to hear her dying message; of the impressions which her holy example has made upon some of their minds; and of the peace which crowned her expiring breath. Let them visit the spot where she met with her release, and converse with several of the neighbours, and they will find that she, being dead, yet speaketh. If while on *earth* her heart glowed with gratitude, because her teachers had instructed her to read the bible, how vivid must be the flame, if she be now encircled by seraphim and cherubim in *heaven?*

Theological Seminaries.—The last number of the Evagelical Lutheran Intelligencer, contains the following list of the Theological Seminaries in the United States.

Denomination.	*Location.*
Congregational church of New-England,	Andover, Mass.
Baptist church,	Newton, near Boston.
do. do.	Hamilton, N. Y.
do. do.	Washington City.
Presbyterian church,	Princeton, N. J.
do. do.	Western Seminary.
do. do.	Hampden, Sidney.
do. do.	Maryville, Tenn.
do. do.	Auburn, N. Y.
Episcopal church,	New-York.
do. do.	Alexandria, D. C.
do. do.	Kenyon, Ohio.
Roman Catholic,	Georgetown, D. C.
do. do	Emmettsburg, Md.
Reformed Dutch,	Brunswick, N. J.
Moravian,	Nazareth, Pa.
German Reformed,	Carlisle, Pa.
Evangelical Lutheran,	Hartwick, N. Y.
do. do.	Getteysburg, Penn.

THE LION IN THE DESERT.

A part of the country between Tunis and Tripoli, (in Africa), cannot be passed without great danger, on account of wild beasts, who frequently attack travellers. A Sicilian physician, who performed this journey with his wife and two children, describes its horrors to us in very strong terms. He joined a caravan of some thousand persons, which is the only method of passing the desert in safety. They passed gloomy and inpenetrable forests, where the repeated howlings of wild beasts, attracted by the cattle accompanying the caravan, increased as it drew near to their horrible dens. Sometimes the caravan was constrained to remain several days near these woods to avoid approaching hurricanes. No sooner were the tents pitched, and the caravan become stationary, than a peculiar noise in the forest announced that the wild beasts were assembling on the borders, waiting for a favorable opportunity to rush out and seize their prey! The *dreadful roar* of the lion was not heard during the day time, but when darkness came on, continued murmurs announced him, and his voice becoming louder and louder, broke like peals of thunder on the stillness of the night. The panther and the tiger were seen early in the evening to make circuits round the caravan, coming nearer and nearer. In the centre were placed the tents, with the women, children and flocks; the cattle were arranged next, and the camels, horses and dogs outside. Fires, forming an uninterrupted circle round the whole, were kept continually blazing, during every night. On the least abatement of these fires, the lions were heard instantly coming closer to the caravan. On hearing their roar, the sheep and lambs shook as if in an ague; the horses were covered with perspiration, from terror; the cries of the cattle were distressing; the dogs assembled together, and with united howling, seemed to endeavor to drive away the savage devourer, who was only deterred by a fresh blaze of fire. Twice, during this journey, the lion was seen to carry off his prey, each time a sheep, to the terror of the spectators, who had recourse to their fire arms, but were unable to prevent him. Sheep are the favorite food of the lion; happily, therefore, for the caravan, though he passed through their horses and camels, and was in the midst of their tents, he was satisfied with a victim from their flocks.—*Tully's residence in Tripoli.*

How strongly these facts illustrate the injunction of the Apostle: "Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a *roaring lion*, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour." (1 Pet. v. 8.) Let us not forget the words that follow: "Whom resist steadfast in the faith."

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MAPLE TREE.

The beauty of our domestic maple has long been acknowledged, having obtained a conspicuous place in the ornamental finish of our fancy articles of furniture. It is known to be susceptible of as fine a polish as any wood; and we are glad to be informed, we hope from good authority, that it is even in New-York superseding, by the decree of fashion, and of course by the common consent of taste, the use of mahogany. It is said that the maple is now beginning to be generally adopted in the manufacture of our tables and chairs, and also in finishing the interior of our most costly buildings. We know nothing more beautiful than some of the specimens of the curled maple which we have seen worked up in ladies' work stands; and it will be a fit subject of congratulation, when we may be allowed, without disobedience to good taste, to go to our forests, in preference to those of St. Domingo, for the materials of beauty and comfort.

BAPTIZING OF BELLS.

The following extract of an article contained in the Christian Spectator, shows that the reign of superstition among the Catholics, is far from having been confined to the dark ages:—

"That I may not appear to be misled by prejudice or misinformation, on what Roman Catholics are taught to believe their bells do for them, I insert what the Bishop of Challons lately pronounced after christening six new bells, as published in the Paris papers of the 26th of August last; by which we learn what sort of opinions are held and propagated by the dignitaries of this church. I give also the prayers he used at the christening.

"The bells, placed like sentinels on the tops of the towers, watch over us and turn away from us the temptations of the enemy of our salvation, as well as tempests and storms. How delightful it is to hear them sigh in the air the hymns of Zion! Is there any event of our life, in which the bells do not chime with our affections? They have a voice which serves as an organ to express our joy and our grief. They speak and pray for us in our troubles, they inform heaven of the necessities of the earth. It is you, Mary, who will have to announce the festivals, and proclaim the glory of the Lord. [Mary weighs 8,600 pounds.] And you, Anne, will be charged with the same employment. Oh! what touching lessons will you give, in imitation of her whose name you bear, and whom we honour as the purest of virgins!" [Anne weighs 6,300 pounds.] After stating the employments of the others, the Bishop called upon the faithful to join their prayers to his, beseeching the Divinity to preserve and shelter from all accident, this happy and holy family [of the bells.] The following abstract, or summary of the ceremonies enjoined for the consecration or christening of bells, is translated from the Pontificale Romanum, and shews that the above are not mere figures of oratory, but the serious tenets of the Roman Catholic church.

"A signal or bell (says the Pontificale Romanum) ought to be blessed before it is put into the belfry, after this order of preparation. First, let the bell be hung or placed in such a situation that the high priest can conveniently touch it inside and out, handle it and walk round it. Then let there be placed near the bell that is to be blessed, a seat for the high priest; a vessel of water that is to be consecrated for the purpose; a vessel for the holy water; a vessel with salt; and clean white linen to wipe the bell with when it shall be necessary, &c.; the holy oil, &c.; the censer with incense," &c. &c. &c.

"Then the following Psalms are sung: I. liii. lvi. lxvi. lxix. lxxxv. cxxix.

"Then follows the consecration of the water, and the salt, when this prayer, among others, is used:—

"Bless, O Lord, this water with a heavenly blessing, and let the power of the Holy Spirit accompany it, that when this vessel [the bell], which is prepared to call the children of the holy church, shall be sprinkled therewith, it may, where ever its tinkling shall sound, cause to depart, all the power of secretly plotting enemies, all the airy shades of hobgoblins, the attack of whirlwinds, the blasts of lightnings, the blows of thunderbolts, the destructions of tempests, and all the power of stormy winds. And when the children of Christians shall hear the clanging of this bell, may an increase of devotion be begotten in them, that hastening into the bosom of the church, their mother, they may sing unto thee a new song in the church of the saints—a song that shall embrace in its sound, the shrillness of the trumpet, the variety of the harp, the sweetness of the organ, the exultation of the drum, and the jocundity of the cymbal, until they shall, by these their services and prayers in the temple of thy glory, prevail to bring down a multitude of the hosts of angels. This we beg through thy Son Jesus Christ, our Lord; who liveth and reigneth with Thee in the unity of the Holy Spirit, God, world without end."

"Then follow other prayers, begging a divine power on the salt, that it may dispel all power of evil spirits, storms, &c. &c.

"Then follow Psalms cxlv. cxlvi. cxlvii. cxlviii, cxlix. cl. The bishop, afterwards, with the thumb of his right hand, makes with the holy anointing oil, the sign of the cross, on the top of the bell, and then says a prayer, of which this is a part:—

"Grant, we pray Thee, that this vessel [the bell] prepared for thy holy church, may be sanctified by thy Holy Spirit, that by the touch of its sound, the faithful may be invited to their reward. And when its melody shall sound in the ears of the people, may the devotion of faith be increased in them; may all the snares of the enemy, the rattling of hail, the storm of whirlwinds, the violence of tempests, be driven far away; may the angry ragings of thunder be moderated; may the blasts of the winds become healthful, and be rendered gentle; and may the right hand of thy power [displayed in the bell] utterly silence all these aerial tempests; so that hearing it they may tremble at it, and flee before the banner of the holy cross of thy Son, marked thereupon," &c.

"Then follows Psalm xxviii: after which the bishop, with the thumb of his right hand, makes with the holy annointing oil, seven signs of the cross outside the bell and four within it, at equal distances, repeating at the making of each cross, the following words:—"Be thou sanctified and consecrated, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, in honour of saint M. [Mary or Anne, the name of the bell], peace to thee."

"Then follows this prayer:—"O Almighty and Eternal God, who causedst the walls of stone, by which the army of the enemy was surrounded, to fall down before the ark of the covenant, at the sound of the trumpets, do thou anoint this bell with thy heavenly blessing, that at its sound, all the fiery darts of the enemy, all the blasts of lightning, the force of hail stones, and the violence of storms, may be driven far away; so that when the the question of the prophet shall be asked, "What aileth thee, thou sea that thou fledest?"—the earth, with its dispelled commotion may answer, with the course-reverted Jordan of old—"At the face of the Lord, [in this bell], the earth is moved," [we tempests flee.]

"Then follow other ceremonies, to incense the bell, in which it is made to receive the whole smoke inside; the choir singing the antiphon during this operation with Psalm lxxvi; and then a concluding prayer, supplicating that all hostile and inimical force might flee before the bell, and that faith, devotion, &c. may be excited by its sound; in which last prayer are these words—"O Almighty Lord Christ, who when in the days of thy flesh sleeping in a ship, wast awakened, and didst in a moment dispel a storm which had risen and mightily disturbed the waters; do thou anoint this bell with the dew of thy Holy Spirit, that before its sound may flee every enemy of the good," &c. &c.

"When the bells of a church at Gozo were christened by the bishop of Malta, during a visit I made to that island in the year 1821, a friend of mine, present at the ceremony, heard the priest in his oration declare that every person who subscribed his money towards the expense of the bells, would stay a day less in purgatory for every toll which the bells would make for them."

Such in every age is the spirit of superstition; and when we see it thus injuriously attached to the fair form of that holy religion which the Son of God himself came down from heaven to establish, shall we not exclaim "An enemy hath done this?" and shall we not be stirred up to the most vigilant exertions to counteract his fatal policy.

Religious Intelligence.

MACKINAW MISSION.

Letter addressed to Rev. Ralph Cushman, of Manlius, from Mr. Hudson, of the mission family.

Mackinaw, June 19, 1826.

Rev. and Dear Sir—To say I have ever forgotten you, or my obligation to write to you, would not be true. To say I have had no time to write to you, would perhaps be equally untrue; but to say I have had my hands and head and heart constantly engaged ever since I arrived here, would not be far from the truth. You can better judge of the multitude of cares and labours we have upon our hands, when I tell you our family, including hired help, consists of something more than 100 persons. To sustain this burden, there are at present but seven persons, three males and four females, Mr. and Mrs. Ferry, Mr. Heydenburk, Miss Cook, Miss McFarland, Miss Osmer, and myself. Mr. H. and Miss C. have the care of the schools; and when I tell you they have (including the village children) about 130 children, you will suppose they have enough to occupy all their time. Miss McFarland has the care of the kitchen, and Miss Osmer the whole care of the girls belonging to the family, when out of school. Mrs. Ferry has two young children, one of them quite young, which occupy her time at present. You will readily conclude that there are a great many things to be done which I have not mentioned. These are divided among them. I suppose many of our sisters at the east would think the washing, ironing, and mending necessary for such a family, would occupy all the time of the four females.—But besides this, there is not a little cutting and making to be done; though our Christian friends have sent us some clothing ready made, and some cloth unmade; yet of both, we have had but a very partial supply.

July 28.—Well, Sir, if I had time I would commence anew; but as I have not, I must go on with this scrawl as it is. The above was written at two or three sittings, and I have not found leisure to add any thing for a long time. The only reason why I am any better situated at present is, that I have embarked this afternoon for Detroit, to purchase supplies for our family. We have received since my first date, as near as I can recollect, 39 children from the wilderness; which makes our number at present 106. These, with the members of the mission family and necessary hired help, make the number of which we have the care, and for which we provide, not less than 130. If we were pressed with cares and labors before, how much more so now. Indeed, sir, if ever help was needed at any missionary station, we may truly say it is at ours. Mr. Heydenburk has 100 scholars, and Miss Cook has 70, and they are both sinking under their load of cares & labours. We cannot neglect the village children, for there is no other school, and the help we receive by them, at $3 per quarter, (about 30 of them pay that), is not a little towards supporting our family. We can only look to our eastern friends for more help. Where are the many whose hearts burn with desire for the conversion of the heathen? Are there none in your region who are qualified, and would leave father and mother, houses and lands, and spend their lives in conveying instruction to the ignorant—light to them that sit in darkness, and life, eternal life, to those who are dead in trespasses and sins? Do any ask what encouragement we have to offer to such at our station? I answer—God has commanded, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature;" and has condescendingly added what should be encouragement enough for any one who truly loves him—"Lo, I am with you always." If any other is called for, I can say, any person coming as an assistant at our station would meet many trials, much ingratitude from parents and children, much stubbornness in some and untractableness in others, incessant care by night and by day, and labours unremitted. One who could not look all this in the face and say, "Here am I, Lord, send me," might do well as circumstances should call forth his energies; but if he did not expect all this & more, he would be disappointed.

But this is one side of the picture; now for the other. He would find some parents, and children too, who express, and apparently feel much gratitude for the benefits they receive from this institution. He would find some children here whose parents were so anxious to give them an education, that they have sent them more than 2000 miles, and pay $30 per annum, besides clothing, for their support. I do not know exactly the number we have now who pay that sum, but the amount we shall receive from such the ensuing year will be not far from $1100. He would find some, yea, most of our children, who make astonishing progress in learning whatever we attempt to teach them, our enemies themselves being judges. (I mean enemies to missions.) He would hear some of our children, and some adult Indians around us, rejoicing in hope of the glory of God, and singing the praises of Immanuel. He would see fields opening wide and white, all around him, inviting fields for missionary labour, without the possibility of putting a hand to them, for want not so much of funds as of laborers. But I cannot enumerate further. While we stand on the verge of such an interesting field of labour, and hear the loud call, as the cry of the man of Macedonia, "*Come over and help us*," and feel that our Christian brethren at the east have as fair a right to the privilege of labor and care and suffering as we have, and are surely under just as much obligation to engage in the arduous duties of a missionary life, we feel grieved that our hands must be tied for want of help, and our health and spirits broken under an accumulating pressure of cares and labours.

One great reason why we have seen such progress in our children is, that we have kept them constantly employed at their books or work; but now, sir, it is more than we can do, especially the boys. The farm we occupy is about two miles distant from the mission house, (we can get none nearer;) and except five or six boys which we take out of school a month at a time, we can employ them very little. We have some work about house; but as I am generally on the farm, there is no one to work with them. The help we need is a physician, a shoemaker, & some person to take charge of the boys when out of school. The two former we have had some encouragement to expect this season. We hope our compassionate Redeemer will send a suitable one to fill the latter station. There is one way in which our eastern friends may essentially help us, and that is in the article of clothing. I have before intimated that we were receiving some from the east, and we expect there is some on the way; but the increase in our family has been so great, that we have found it necessary, in order to prepare for the severity of a Mackinaw winter, to go down to Detroit, even at this early season, to purchase. The articles of clothing and bedding we shall have to purchase will probably amount to not less than $500.

Will you not, my dear sir, feel it a duty and a privilege, to excite the people in your town not only, but in the region around you, to send us such supplies, as will take away the necessity of laying out so much money, that might be appropriated in sending the gospel further into the wilderness.

We have heard of the revival in your place, and rejoice with you. We hope it has revived the *spirit of missions* there.

I am, dear sir, affectionately your's,

JOHN S. HUDSON.

P. S.—Boxes may be sent to the care of Pratt, Allen & Co. Buffalo, and E. P. Hastings, Detroit.

WANTS OF THE SOUTH.

Among other evidences of the want of the institution of educations and religion at the south, we give the following, contained in a letter from a gentleman resident on Red river, Louisiana, and published in the Gardiner (Maine) Chronicle:—

I at last arrived in Alexandria, the place of destination. I find it a considerable village, a hundred and twenty miles up the Red river, and three hundred and fifty from New-Orleans, water passage. It is a busy, flourishing place, and my anticipations respecting it are fully realised. It is, however, a little sink of vice. The influence of the bible seems to have been utterly lost, or never to have been felt among them.—The ordinances of the Gospel are scarcely known here. It is a proverbial saying, that the Sabbath was never known to get below Louisville. I find that an indifference towards the Sabbath, which I had long been accustomed to revere, gradually steals over me. Such is the influence of the example of a whole community, with which we are connected. I thought some parts of Kentucky not slow in dissipation and wickedness; but compared with this place, they have "the sober morality of a Quaker dwelling."

The mass of the people have not yet become sufficiently civilized to enjoy like Christians any of the good gifts and privileges, which Providence has so liberally bestowed upon them. Some amass princely fortunes, and live as parsimoniously as Scotchmen. Others squander away fortunes equally large, without apparently having any rational conception which way to enjoy them. A man in New-England worth one thousand dollars has more of the comforts and luxuries of life, than one here with a fortune of one hundred thousand.—The Creole French are generally very ignorant. It is as rare to find a man among them that can read and write, as it is in New-England to find one who cannot.

From the N. Y. Religious Chronicle.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Montreal, July 31, 1826.

Of the religious condition of Montreal, I cannot afford you a very adequate estimate. The population is to a large extent Catholic, and these have the most numerous places of worship, amounting to six or seven, if the chapels of the nunneries be included. The Bishop's new church on the western border of the town, is not yet entirely finished, but is in a more modern style than the rest, and rather a handsome edifice. The new parish church will be splendid, exceeding probably any similar building in America, certainly, unless Mexico may afford an exception. It stands in a commanding position, and its towers are to rise to the elevation of two hundred and twenty-five feet. It is constructed of hewn limestone, has been three or four years in progress, and will probably require as much longer for completion. Its cost is estimated at not less than *half a million of dollars*. "The silver and gold are the Lord's." May this house be blessed with his abiding presence, and be ever crowded with acceptable worshippers.

Besides these, there is a large and handsome house, belonging to the established church; two churches of the kirk of Scotland; one for the Wesleyan Methodists, a building of good size and very neat and handsome exterior; and a similar one now erecting on the same street, for the American Presbyterian Church. There are several Sabbath Schools, and the Catholics, as well as the Protestants, have established them, to a limited extent.

The Bible Society appears to be flourishing, and will shortly celebrate its anniversaries. A Ladies' association on the English plan has been found a useful promoter of the Society's welfare. The Scriptures circulated by the institution are English, French, and Indian. Some opposition has been encountered from the Catholic priests; but how extensively, or whether it still exists, I cannot say. Many cases have occurred, in which the treasure of the word of life has been received, and obtained in defiance of their injunctions.

Episcopal Convention of Ohio.—This diocese rises in importance every year, and it must be a matter of gratification to every friend of religion, to observe the successful prosecution of plans for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom in that important section of the country. The convention was held in the town of Columbus, on the 7th and 8th of June, and consisted of the Bishop, 6 clergymen, and 27 lay delegates. At the opening of the convention, Messrs. C. P. Bronson and W. Sparrow were admitted to the order of deacons. From a table in the appendix to the journal we make the following summary. Families 598, communicants 768, baptisms 220, catechumens 155, Sunday schools 120. On Sunday, June 11th, in Worthington, Mr. Gideon M'Millan was admitted to the order of deacons, and the Rev. W. Sparrow, deacon, to that of priest; the former presented by the Rev. J. Hall, the latter by the Rev. Intrepid Morse.

Phil. Rec.

American Baptist Board.—At the late meeting of the Baptist General Convention at New-York, the removal of the seat of foreign missions from Washington to Boston, was voted with perfect unanimity.

Subsequently to that meeting, the Baptist Board for Foreign Missions requested their Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Lucius Bolles, D.D. of Salem, Mass. to devote the whole of his time to the cause of missions, in case he should make satisfactory arrangements with the church and society of which he is pastor. We are happy to say, that notwithstanding the strong attachment which existed between Dr. Bolles and his people, they, with great public spirit, unanimously passed a vote, giving their consent to his accepting the appointment of the Board.

Miss. Her.

South Sea Islands.—There are twenty one islands in these seas in which there are no idolators remaining; and the deputation of the London Missionary Society state, that "the inhabitants of those islands are the most universally and consistently Christian of any people upon the face of the earth."

Conn. Journal.

Lyons.—A great part of the inhabitants of the village of Marcy, in the department of the Rhone, have renounced the Roman Catholic religion & embraced Protestantism. In addition to this, a considerable number of the most respectable class in the city of Lyons, have gone over to the Reformed faith.

Bishop Gregoire has lately published in Paris a pamphlet which is said to be ingenious and interesting. He is a friend to the people of colour—and advocates the abolition of slavery. He says the Pope condemned the slave trade 200 years ago.

Western Africa.—The Rev. W. K. Betts and the Rev. Alfred Scholding, with their wives, arrived at Freetown as missionaries, February 15th. They were all soon attacked with fever. Mrs. Betts died March 20th. The others recovered.

India.—Mr. Albrecht, who went from Basle to assist in the Serampore college, died at Calcutta in October last. He had been in India one year and one day. The Rev. John Lawson, belonging to the mission in Calcutta, also died in October; and Mr. Maisch, of the Church Missionary Society, a short time before.

The Rutland county Vt. Bible Society, have appointed agents in every town in the county, to ascertain how many Bibles are needed. At a meeting of the society in June, it was resolved that 'within six months from the present meeting, the families, destitute of the Bible, in the county, shall be supplied with this precious volume.'

American Board of Commissioners.—The Missionary Herald for August, acknowledges the receipt of $4,548 68, in donations and collections to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, from June 21st, to July 20th, exclusive of legacies, clothing, &c.

Productive Plan.—The Church Missionary Society lately received nearly $1800, as the produce of a public sale of ladies' work. The money was appropriated to the Society's India Female Education Fund.

The Baptist Convention of the state of Rhode Island, has voted to recommend the formation of a State Tract Society, to be auxiliary to the American Tract Society at New-York.

Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, who is aged and feeble, has issued a circular, convoking a special convention, to consider the expediency of electing an Assistant Bishop.

Wesleyan Missions.—Mr. and Mrs. Rule sailed for Malta, in March; and Mr. and Mrs. Dawson for Sierra Leone, in April, intending to proceed thence to St. Mary's, in the Gambia. Three missionaries had arrived at St. Christopher's, & five at Jamaica.

On the 25th ult. the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, met at Rahway, N. J. and ordained Mr. Alfred Chester, to the work of the gospel ministry, and installed him pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place.

The Religious Tract Society of Baltimore, has voted to become auxiliary to the American Tract Society.

Revivals.

A gentleman in England writes to his friend in this country, that an extensive revival has been going on for two or three weeks in one of the London circuits, at Papland, two or three miles from his own residence.

LATE FROM UPPER CANADA.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the N. Y. Baptist Register, dated Clinton, U. C, July 4, 1826.

Dear Brother—The work of which I gave you an account a few weeks since, is still going on. Sixty-eight have been added by baptism, eleven by letter, and three restored, since I was called in the providence of God, to take charge of the church in this place, one year ago this day. We have formed two female missionary societies, one here, and the other at the south, distant about nine miles, and are about to organize a tract society.

Extract of a letter, dated Darien, McIntosh county, Georgia, July 18th, 1826, to the Editor of the Christian Watchman.

"The privileges our people of colour enjoy are great, and such as reconcile man to his lot, and give him a lively interest in the life to come, making him a "free man in Christ," who is the christian's only hope. I rejoice in the prospect that I shall see many of this class of men in the kingdom of glory. A few Sabbaths past, I witnessed upwards of *seventy*, putting on Christ in the holy ordinance of baptism. This was in Savannah, and in the presence of the largest concourse of spectators I ever witnessed on so solemn an occasion. And since then, 155 were added to another coloured church in the same place in one day. It is almost incredible to think of the number; and it is truly pleasing to see the lively interest exhibited by them, and many enquiring, what shall we do to be saved?"

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1826.

Dedication.—The dedication of the new meeting house for the 2d Presbyterian society in this village, took place on Thursday last, at ten o'clock, A. M. Invocation and reading of the scriptures by Rev. Mr. Brace: Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bacon: Sermon by Dr. Richards, from Exodus xx. 24, "In all places where I record my name, I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee:" Dedicatory prayer by Dr. Richards: Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Coe; and benediction by Dr. Richards.

The day was fine; the house was well filled; the services in general were interesting; the sermon was a good one; and the music, under Mr. Deberard, though necessarily got up with little preparation, was such as to give very general satisfaction.

The house is of brick, 56 feet by 80, in a neat Gothic style, and well finished.

Commencement at Hamilton College.—The annual commencement of this flourishing institution took place on Wednesday last. The church as usual was greatly crowded, and the audience highly entertained. A. Smith, J. Diell, L. H. Brooks, A. Sheldon, P. B. Porter, W. Hague, C. A. Rose, G. Hastings, J. S. Bacon, J. N. Perkins, H. Fisk, D. McPherson, C. C. Sears, J. A. Hart, Mr. Tutor Axtell, and J. S. Bosworth took special part in the exercises; and did credit both to themselves and the institution.

The degree of A.B. was conferred on the following young gentlemen, of the senior class:—Joel S. Bacon, Samuel P. Bishop, Jos. S. Bosworth, Lorenzo H. Brooks, Daniel B. Butts, Wm. M. Carmichael, Henry G. Colton, Hamilton Davison, John Diell, William M. Fenton, Harvey Fisk, Joseph Guthrie, Jun. Wm. Hague, Ichabod A. Hart, Geo. Hastings, Donald McPherson, John Monross, Chas. C. Mosely, Ebenezer C. Nash, J. N. Perkins, P. B. Porter, Charles A. Rose, Charles C. Sears, Alexander Sheldon, Jun. Austin Smith, James Voorhies, P. W. Warriner.—27.

The degree of A.M. was conferred on Hon. Alva Sheldon, alumni of Yale College, Rev. J. Sessions, alumni of Dartmouth, A. Axtell, Wm. J. Bacon, Samuel Breese, Abm. P. Grant, Augustus Kellogg, Phineas Robinson, L. H. Snow

den, Wm. Todd, Hugh White, and Thomas S. Williams, alumni of Hamilton College.

The occasion was altogether an interesting one; nor should we fail to mention the excellence of the music, under the superintendance of Mr. Rollo.

We have often alluded to the flourishing state of Hamilton College; and we mentioned a week or two since, that it was in contemplation to attach a Professorship of Divinity to the institution. Measures have been already devised for the accomplishment of this object; and great hopes are entertained for their success. A new collegiate edifice, the fourth in number, has been built the year past; and a chapel is also erecting, and in a state of great forwardness. All these, except the oldest, which was formerly used for an Academy, are elegant and spacious buildings, constructed of stone.

By a letter from Mackinaw, which is found in the preceding columns, it appears that there is at the present time a great want of clothing and of laborers at the missionary establishment in that place. The mission thus far, has greatly prospered, and it continues to open a field of singular usefulness; but while the number of scholars has been constantly accumulating, the number of active laborers continues the same as formerly, and the burthen upon them is likely to become intolerable.

Let the friends of missions read the letter, and inquire, each for himself, what remains to be done. We are happy to learn that the letter, while in manuscript, was the means of exciting some of the good ladies to exertion at the west of us; but it must be remembered, that the wants at so large a station are numerous, and constantly accumulating.

Education in Ceylon.—It appears from the Missionary Herald, that the central school, designed as a branch of the contemplated Mission College, and established at Batticotta, under charge of Rev. Mr. Poor, contained two years ago, more than 40 scholars; also, that another school preparatory to this, and established six month's ago, at Tillapally, under the superintendence of Rev Mr. Woodward, as an academy or free boarding school on the English system, contains upwards of one hundred promising lads, of whom 23 that are prepared for the central school, cannot yet be received for want of suitable buildings. These facts show the importance of the contemplated college.

Female Classical Seminary.—The Female Classical Seminary of Brookfield, Mass. is becoming an object of considerable importance. Among the branches taught, are Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, French, Painting and Music. Though little more than a year has elapsed since its commencement, it now numbers *ninety-six scholars*. The institution is under the charge of a principal and two female teachers.

Amherst College.—The President of this institution, after acknowledging in the Recorder & Telegraph several valuable donations in books, adds the following, under date of the 5th instant:—

The friends of the college at a distance, will be gratified to learn that a new brick edifice has been built the present season, and will be completed the coming autumn; containing the following spacious accommodations:—

A chapel, 60 feet by 52—a labaratory, 52 feet by 30—a cabinet, 60 by 21—a library, 52 by 30—a philosophical lecture and apparatus room 60 by 21—President's recitation room, 30 by 25; a room for public examinations, and for private exercises in rhetoric and oratory, 32 by 30—and two ample lecture and recitation rooms, for the Professor of Languages.

The building is surmounted by a high tower, about 65 feet from the ground, which will afford at once a fine prospect of the surrounding country, for the gratification of visitors, and of the heavens, for astronomical observations.

Fasting and Prayer.—The New-England and Maine Methodist Conference of churches have appointed the first Friday of September next as a day of "fasting and prayer, for holiness of heart, and for more laborers in the holy ministry."

Zion's Herald mentions on the authority of an English correspondent, the death of the "venerable JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH, Esq. M. P. the tried and efficient friend of the missionary cause, the companion of Wesley, and a bright pillar in the church of God."

A letter from London, states that 5000 people and 500 schoolmasters, in Ireland, have signed petitions to their archbishop, for leave to have the scriptures. The bishop hesitates, is sure the signatures are false, says it would make all the people protestants.

"*The Black Population* of our country is now said to increase nearly 60,000 yearly, and this annual augmentation will soon be 100,000. The efforts of the Colonization Society will not probably remove more than 100 per annum.—Unless govement undertake this huge work of colonization, it will not succeed."

So says one of the eastern papers. It must be remembered, however, that this forms not the least argument against exertion—especially when we consider that Africa will be a rich gainer by every christian colony that is planted on its borders.

For the Western Recorder.

CONVENTION AT AUBURN.

On the evening of Wednesday, after the interesting exercises of the Seminary were over, as mentioned in your last, the Convention which had been recommended at the meeting in Utica in June last, met in the chapel of the Seminary. A very able speech was delivered by Rev. Mr. Wisner, of Ithaca, in which he took an extended and comprehensive view of our country, and showed from facts, that notwithstanding all the exertions made to increase the number of ministers of the gospel, and to furnish the inhabitants of our country with the means of religious instruction, the increase of population exceeded the increase of means. He showed from facts, also, that unless much greater exertions were made, we had reason to tremble for our republic, as well as for our American Israel.

Several other able speeches were made. At the close, a respectable committee was appointed, to consider what more efficient means can be adopted, to increase the number of faithful ministers of the gospel; and the Convention adjourned to meet at the same place one year from that time. Your's, &c. T.

Our correspondent adds, that Mr. Lansing's resignation was finally accepted, after some discussion.

The Editor of this paper acknowledges the receipt of the following donations to the American Colonization Society, being collections taken on the 4th ult:—

From Watertown, Jefferson co. in addition to $23, previously received,	$1 00
From Smithville, Jefferson co.	5 57
From North Adams, do.	1 93
From Baptist Soc. Newport, Herk. co.	7 00
From Phelps, Ontario co.	10 00

Our correspondent at Stowe's Square, will find the receipt of the donation from that place acknowledged in the Recorder of the 25th ult.

THE ANNIVERSARY

Of the Western Sunday School Union is fixed by the constitution, at Utica, on Wednesday the 6th of September next. It will take place on the evening of that day, at the first Presbyterian meeting-house: Chair taken by the President at seven. The report of the past year will be presented, together with reports from auxiliaries: Addresses may be expected on the occasion; and officers will be chosen for the ensuing year.

Delegates from Auxiliary Societies, will meet at the Union's House, on Broad-street, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the transaction of business relating to the institution.

Political.

FOREIGN.

Paris dates to the 20th, and London dates to the 22d ult. have been received by arrivals at New-York and Philadelphia.

News had reached Paris, via Augsburgh, that on the 24th June, Constantinople was in flames. The same report had been received in Liverpool through another source.

It was reported that Lord Cochrane had been assured by the British government, that it would not concern itself with his proceedings, if he did not enter an English port.

Mr. Miller, (a Vermonter) had arrived at Smyrna, from Napoli de Romania, after having endured almost every hardship, for two years, in the service of the Greeks.

For the half year ending July, 1825, the regular return of bankruptcies, in England, was 489; but for the same period of 1826, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

It was reported at Smyrna, that the Greeks had made proposals of submission to the Porte. It was supposed that they would not hold out more than three or four months longer without the intervention of some friendly power.

The accounts from Constantinople are still of a doubtful character. The city presented a scene of devastation; all the palaces of the grandees have been pillaged. The Sultan was encamped under the protection of the banner of the Prophet, surrounded by his partizans. The firm conduct of the Sultan has induced many of his former opponents to make common cause with him; but still it is admitted, even by the most anxious for his success, that no certain opinion can as yet be formed concerning the ultimate result of the bold measures which he had taken.

In the mean time, it appears by the accounts from Corfu, that the insurrectionary spirit has extended itself to Albania, and even to the Mahometan inhabitants occupying the lofty chain of Pindus, &c. but this revolt could have no connexion with that of Constantinople. The Turks of Castoria, it appears, were so enraged at the intelligence, that they murdered the Archbishop and a great number of peaceable Christians, demolished and burnt the churches, attacked and destroyed San Marina, and, after being defeated by the Christians, they turned their rage against the town of Anaselitgas, which they burnt, as well as several Turkish villages in that country.

LONDON, *July* 20.—The continental journals are filled with accounts from Greece of the most unfavorable nature of the state of affairs in the Morea, which Ibrahim Pacha seems to traverse with scarcely the most trifling opposition.

Government, it is understood, are at length convinced, by the representations which have been made to them by gentlemen who are engaged in the northern manufactories, and from their own observation, that public subscriptions are quite inadequate for the relief of the distressed. In answer to some application on the subject, from the committee at Lloyd's, Mr. Peel, it is said, advises them not to make any attempts at raising a new subscription, as the government have determined to adopt a more extensive and efficacious measure.

LIVERPOOL, *July* 22.—It is with sentiments of the deepest sorrow, we have to reiterate our former statements relative to the distress, which in an unparalleled degree pervades the manufacturing districts of this and the adjoining counties. Accounts daily reach us of the increased misery of the working classes, occasioned by the manufacturers generally being compelled to abridge their hours of labor, and even then only to employ a portion of the manufacturing population. The extreme distress which pervades, fills with apprehension the minds of all those interested in the peace of the country. It is true we are without accounts of those alarming acts of violence which we sometime ago received; but we feel convinced that the recurrence of those lamentable acts is alone prevented by the presence of a large military force.

We cannot disguise from ourselves the appalling conviction that the great mass of the industrious population engaged in manufactures is reduced to pauperism and despair; that the employment still given is hourly decreasing; and that food will probably advance in price. With this view of our situation, we confess we are not prepared to meet the approach of winter, without feelings of a nature little allied to those by which the government at present appear to be actuated. We believe that the situation of the people in this country has been represented to government; they therefore must be aware that not only the manufacturing, but the commercial interests, are in a situation to require immediate and effectual relief.

PARIS, *July* 18.—The Austrian Observer has received some news from the Morea, dated Corfu, June 16. Redschid Pacha, after having left at Missolonghi a garrison of 2000 infantry and 500 horse, repaired to Lepanto on the 23d of May with a body of 6000 men, whence after having taken some villages, he advanced upon Athens. Ibrahim sat out from Patras on the 7th of May for Tripolitza, with an army of 10,000 Egyptians, and 4,000 Albanians. Colocotroni, whose force had amounted to 3,000 men, was reduced to 500, the others having been disbanded on the approach of the Ottomans. He retired upon Caristena, leaving the way free even to Tripolitza.

SYRA, *July* 5.—Ibrahim traverses in a conquering march the whole of Peloponessus, without finding any where the least resistance. After having divided his army into three columns, he directed one upon Megapelea, a convent fortified by art and nature, in which is deposited the wealth of the principal families in the Morea. The Arabians made themselves masters of it, after having taken a great number of prisoners. The other column marched upon Mistra, where it encountered no opposition. The Greeks fly on all hands. Those of the province of Zaconia could only find safety in escaping on board the Spezziot ships.

DOMESTIC.

Indictments for Fraud.—The grand jury of the city and county of New-York, week before last, presented bills of indictment against a number of persons accused of conspiring to cheat and defraud the public, in certain transactions with the Tradesman's and Fulton Banks, and in the management of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and several insurance companies which have recently failed in that city. The following are the names of the persons indicted; among them are several individuals possessed of wealth and influence; their trials are postponed until the next session of the court:—Henry Eckford, (two bills), Thomas Vermillion, (two bills), J. G. Swift, Wm. P. Rathbone, Mark Spencer, George W. Brown, Cornelius W. Oakley, Abraham A. Leggett, John Franklin, James T. Tallman, John J. Lambert, Samuel F. Lambert, Henry B. Lambert, Charles Mowatt, Benjamin A. Waldron, Ferris Pell, Alfred S. Pell, Benj. B. Frost, Isaac Lucas, Jonathan L. Brewster, Samuel L. Squire, Matthew Reed, Samuel L. Gouverneur, Samuel Cox, and Matthew L. Davis. Total 25.

Destruction of the Steam-Mill.—The steam-mill at Lewiston was consumed by fire on Monday the 7th inst. How the fire originated is not stated. The mill had been in operation through the day as usual. The loss is estimated at $15,000, on which an insurance of $6,000 had been effected at the Western fire insurance office, Canandaigua. The Sentinel says, "the necessity of rebuilding is so apparent, that exertions are making to replace the establishment, and little doubt is entertained but success will crown the undertaking."—*Buffalo Jour.*

Suicide.—Henry Drain, a merchant of York, U. C. committed suicide at the public house of E. Phillips, in Youngstown, on Saturday, the 5th inst. He is said to have been in easy circumstances, and no cause is given that led him to this self destruction, but *excessive indulgence in intemperance.*—*Lockport Observatory.*

A Year's Business.—Thirty-one thousand eight hundred and twelve barrels of flour were manufactured at Mr. H. Ely's mills, in this village, during the twelve months ending on the 9th inst. Mr. E. at our request, has obligingly furnished us with this statement, and we publish it for the information of the numerous visitors to our extensive flouring establishments. We presume that the quantity of flour made at the several mills in the last year, is not less than 150,000 barrels.—*Rochester Tel.*

Geneva College.—The board of trustees of Geneva College have appointed John W. Hulbert, P. Church, and James Wadsworth, a committee to proceed to Rochester, and such other places as they may deem requisite, to inquire into the truth of the allegation implicating the conduct of the agents who were employed to obtain subscriptions and donations to the funds of the institution; and we understand they are authorized to return any notes, or discharge any subscriptions, which they shall be convinced were unfairly obtained.

A Mohawk Indian was killed last week by one of the Onondaga tribe. The occurrence took place in Camillus, in that county, near the canal. The Onondaga voluntarily gave himself up, and he is now in prison awaiting his trial.

The new steam-boat *Philadelphia*, Captain Cruttenden, arrived at Albany the 22d inst. in fourteen hours from New-York, stopping about an hour on the way, to repair some part of her machinery, besides landing passengers at different places. It is calculated that she will run from New-York to Albany, in about twelve hours. Her cabins are very splendid; as she is intended as a day boat, there are no births.

The case of Desha.—This miserable wretch, it is now said, was not seriously hurt. It is likewise added, in one of the independent Kentucky papers, that the attempted suicide was only a farce got up to enlist the sympathies of the people in his behalf, and under the idea that he had solemnly denied his guilt, under the belief that he was "a dying man," produce a state of feeling that would warrant his father in granting him a pardon. But the game would not take.

We understand that the duties devolved on the President of the United States, by the death of his venerable father, are so various and important, that they will detain him at the family mansion much longer than was anticipated. If not called to Washington by unexpected business, it is probable he will not reach that city until early in October. Mr. Clay is probably on his way to the seat of government.—*Phil. Press.*

Mrs. Beauchamp.—The Pittsburgh Statesman has given some further particulars respecting the late dismal tragedy in Kentucky, which are interesting, and materially aggravate the conduct of Col. Sharpe. It is stated that Beauchamp was a student at law in the office of Col. Sharpe, and that Ann Cook (Mrs. Beauchamp) was an orphan girl, living in his family, and under his protection. While thus situated, he succeeded in seducing her and accomplishing her ruin, and then had the address to induce Beauchamp, his student, to marry her, and to prevent the girl from disclosing her situation, until it could no longer be disguised. Before this time, however, she had succeeded in gaining the affections of her husband, so that even the knowledge of her blighted virtue did not shake his attachment. Subsequently, Sharpe being a candidate for the legislature, the story of his seducing his ward was blazed abroad; and to counteract it, he caused a false report to be circulated that the child was a black one, and he accordingly innocent. This last stab at her already wounded honor, from the hand of her despoiler, it was, that aroused the slumbering vengeance of the injured woman, awakened every direful passion of herself and husband, and called into exercise those energies which did not cease to exert themselves until death closed the horrid scene upon all three.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Statue of Washington.—The state of Virginia possesses a statue of *Washington*. Virginia took the lead, in that description of honours to Washington. This commonwealth, as long as thirty years ago, had a statue of her illustrious son, executed by one of the first artists of Europe. The sculptor was *Houdon*, of France. That the resemblance might be as perfect as possible, the artist was sent for to the United States to take the cast from the person itself, of Washington, and he succeded well. The statue stands in the capitol at Richmond, and is adorned with an inscription from the pen of Mr. Madison.—*Nat. Int.*

The Kinderhook Herald says, "As every fact relative to the survivors of 'the times that tried men's souls,' is one of peculiar interest at the present moment, it may well be mentioned that John Jay is the only surviving member of the Congress of 1774."

Counterfeits.—We lately extracted an article from an evening paper relative to *counterfeit quarter dollars*, in which it is mentioned that they bear the impression of 1790. There is reason to fear there is a greater number in circulation than was imagined, and that the counterfeiters have had recourse to every means to screen their roguery from detection. We yesterday saw a piece with the date of 1786, and a friend, a storekeeper, has assured us that no doubt the pieces have the impression of various other years. Hard as is the necessity, the only method of detection is by weight.—*Free. Jour.*

Work on Mexico.—The Rev. M. Flint, the author of a late interesting publication, entitled "Ten year's residnce in the Valley of the Mississippi," is engaged in preparing for the press a work on Mexico.

Map of New-England.—A map of the six New-England states, on a scale of eight miles to an inch, exhibiting the boundary lines of all the counties and towns, the principal streams, roads, bridges, churches, villages, and various other objects, has been announced as nearly ready for publication. It also embraces the city of New-York, and the whole course of the Hudson river, Saratoga and Ballstown springs, and the cities of Montreal and Quebec.—*Bost. D. Adv.*

The Miss Porters have published a new work called "Tales round a Winter Hearth."

UTICA TRACT SOCIETY.

August 29th, 1826.

Formation of Auxiliary Societies.

East Oswego, Oswego co. Wm. S. Maynard, agent,	$30 00
Scriba, Oswego co. Eld. Wm. A. Scranton, agent,	18 50
Jamesville, (Female), Oswego co. Eliza Marsh, agent,	9 03
Newport, Herkimer co. H. Wilcox, agt.	10 00
Augusta, Oneida co. Ch. Chandler, agt.	14 50

Additional Remittances.

New Hartford Auxiliary, S. Welles, agt.	11 70
Ham. Col. Auxiliary, A. Colton, agt.	54
Madison Auxiliary, Rev. P. Field, agt.	9 60
Female Aux. Utica, Mrs. E. Clark, agt.	13 92

E. VERNON, *Gen. Agt.*

Society's Depository, No. 66, Genesee-Street.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Laura Parmele, the subject of the following notice, was the wife of the Rev. Reuben Parmele, of Victor, N. Y. She was born in Guilford, Connecticut, August 4th, 1755. At the age of 16, she made a public profession of religion, and was married before she had completed her 23d year. Soon after marriage she fell into a a state of great mental darkness, which continued for several years. She thought she had embraced the hope of the hypocrite, and was driven almost into despair. In the year 1799, the family removed to Victor, after which, on hearing the conversation of a missionary on the character of God, her mind was greatly relieved. Her darkness was dissipated, and she felt that sense of the love of God which surpasseth understanding. Since that time her exercises of mind have been such as are common to Christians, who maintain a comfortable sense of divine things—sometimes rejoicing in hope and sometimes troubled by fears. But her religion did not consist in frames and feelings. She was actively engaged in the duties and the good works, which will one day appear as evidences of a living faith; and among other trusts, she filled the place of President in a branch of the Female Missionary Society of the Western District, for a number of years, till the day of her death. She took an active part in the benevolent exertions which were made in that town, in aiding the Theological Seminary, and in the cause of tracts, &c. We trust she has filled up the measure of her days with usefulness, and is now called away to inherit that crown of righteousness, which is laid up in heaven for all those who love the appearing of our Lord. She died on the 3d day of August, 1826, being 67 years of age. In the funeral discourse, on 2d Timothy, 4: 8, the preacher made three addresses to the mourners: 1st, to the husband of the deceased, who was a *preacher*: 2d, to the children, among whom were *two preachers*;* and 3d, to a brother, who was also a *preacher*, all of the presbyterian order. Her sickness was but short; she enjoyed the use of her reason, and had to the last a calm composure of mind, when she died without a struggle or a groan. After her death the following prayer was found in her bible, written with her own hand, which was undoubtedly dictated after a serious consideration of the state of her own heart:—

"Lord of all power and might, soften and break this hard heart. Give me a contrite spirit. There is mercy with thee; there is forgiveness with thee. O! may thy great mercy be displayed towards me, in pardoning all my sins, and in renewing my soul. Grant me thy strength, that the new man may prevail over the old. Bestow on me the graces of sincerity, humility and love. Give me penitence, faith, and self-denial. May the love of Christ be more known and felt by me; and may it constrain me to live not to myself, but to him that died for me. Grapt me thy holy spirit, teaching me those things of which I am ignorant—taking of the things of Christ to show them to me, and daily sanctify my heart. I ask for heavenly wisdom, holy simplicity, ardent zeal, and purity of heart. Incline me to study, to be quiet, to do my own business, and to work with my own hands.—Prepare me day by day, more and more, for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Make me meet to be a partaker of the inheritance of the saints in light. I commend myself to thy care during the night. May I lie down in peace with thee, through Christ, and in peace with all the world."—*Communicated.*

* *One of them was a daughter's husband.*

In this village, on the 22d inst. Mr. *Uriah Washburn*, aged 38. On the 23d, Mrs. *Polly Parish*, wife of Mr. Azariah Parish, aged 27. On the 25th, *Salina Packard*, aged 20 months. On the 27th, Mrs. *Esther Combs*, wife of Mr. Isaiah Combs, aged 21. An infant child of Mr. James Hooker, 4 months. On the 28th, an infant child of Mr. I. I. Clute, 6 months.

In Rochester, on the 15th inst. Mr. *Samuel Howell*, merchant, from Trumansburgh, Tompkins county, aged 27. He in company with his wife, had made a tour to Niagara falls and vicinity. On the 10th inst. he returned to Rochester unwell, and continued to decline until his death. He has left an amiable wife to whom he was married three months since.

On the 16th inst. at Burlington, at the residence of his father, Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. *Bloomfield M'Ilvaine*, Esq. an eminent counsellor at law of the city of Philadelphia. And the same evening, at his residence in Burlington, *Joseph M'Ilvaine*, Esq. counsellor at law and senator in Congress from the state of New-Jersey.

On the 19th inst. at the New-York Asylum, *Joseph Ellicott*, late agent for the Holland Land Company at Batavia in this state.

In Halfmoon, on the 18th inst. the venerable *Abraham Moe*, one of the judges of Saratoga county courts, aged 75.

In Brattleboro, Vt. Hon. *Royal Tyler*, Esq. aged 66, formerly chief justice of that state.

In Lyons, on the 16th inst. Mr. *Hiram T. Day*, late editor of the Lyons Advertiser.

At Baltimore, *Paul Allen*, Jr. editor of the Baltimore American.

At Claverack, Columbia co. on the 16th inst. Rev. *John G. Gebhard*, aged 77. Mr. G. was a native of Germany; he received his classical education at the university of Heidleburgh, and completed his theological studies at Utrecht, in Holland. He emigrated to this country in 1771, and officiated in the ministry during the period of 54 years, the last 50 years at Claverack.

At Duanesburgh, on the 15th inst. *Andrew Edmeston*, Esq. proprietor of the town of Edmeston, Otsego county, and a native of Berwick upon Tweed, in England.

In the *Jail*, at Haverhill, where he was confined for a debt of TWELVE DOLLARS, Mr. Noah Buzzell, aged *seventy!*—He was a revolutionary soldier and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Patent Cast Steel Bells,

FOR SALE—A. CURTICE, *Agent*,

OFFICE in Kirkland's building, corner of Hotel & Liberty-streets, near the canal, where a *model* in operation may be seen.

BELLS for Churches and other purposes, and especially those already contracted for in this part of the state, will be furnished at this place. One of these Bells, weighing 60 pounds, has lately been erected on the courthouse in this town; it can be heard from three to four miles. Another of 160 pounds will shortly be exhibited.

Utica, August 16, 1826. 12 3w

VINEGAR.

YOU that are so fond of superb Pickles, please to try our pure Cider Vinegar. It is to be had at each of our Plough and Cradle Factories, Catharine-street, Utica, and Rome; as we sometimes indulge the foremost rank of the community in exchanging our ware for their cider, &c. S. & A. PECKHAM.

Utica, 8th mo. 22d, 1826. 12w6

BARLEY.

CASH paid for 3000 bushels of BARLEY. Segur & Curtiss.

Utica, August 15, 1826. 11tf

FEMALE SEMINARY.

AT the large and elegant brick building west of the Catholic Church, well known as one of the most pleasant situations in the village of Utica, will commence on the 4th of September, the first quarter of the Female Seminary, under the care of Rev. JASON ALLEN, who can accommodate a number of young Ladies in his family, where particular attention will be paid to their manners, as well as to their moral and religious improvement, and no pains will be spared to fit them for respectability and usefulness.

Instruction will be given in the Seminary, in all the various branches included in a competent female education.

☞ Reference to Rev. Mr. Aikin, Rev. Mr. Brace, Dr. Goodsell, Dr. Burge, or Walter King, Esq.

Utica, Aug. 15, 1826. 3w111.

NO. 34.

THE subscribers are receiving the present week, their

SPRING STOCK

of English, French, and American Goods; Misses', Women's with extra crowns, Bolivar and Mens' LEGHORN HATS, Carpeting, Rugs, &c. which they will sell at unusually low prices. THOMPSON & LYMAN.

May 1, 1826.

A few Bales assorted *COTTON YARN* of excellent quality, as above.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

M. HITCHCOCK, has constantly on hand, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicine, Dye Wood and Dye Stuff, Paints and Oil, Liquors and Groceries; Wholesale and Retail.

Feb 3. 1824. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

No. 36, Genesee Street.

THE subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season; also 50 crates Crockery and Glass Ware with a few chests Tea, and a few barrels Brown Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms at wholesale or retail. A small share of public patronage will be thankfully received.

OREN CLARK.

Utica, 13th September, 1825. 79tf

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " Old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret do

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dyestuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES. A. HITCHCOCK.

83 Genesee Street

Utica, June 23. 79tf

Stray Cattle.

STRAYED from the pasture of the Subscriber, in Lenox, Madison county, on the 30th ult. four four-year old STEERS, all of a brown colour; one white faced—another with some white in his face—another with a bunch under his left eye, and one or all of them branded with the letter *S* on one of the horns. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person who will return them, or give information where they may be found. JOHN A. M'DOUGALL.

August 12, 1826. 11p3w

Poetry and Music.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES."

From the Connecticut Courant.

On a visit to the late venerable CHARLES THOMPSON, when at the age of ninety-six, formerly Secretary of the first Congress.

You've seen, perchance, some sever'd column stand
At Athens or Palmyra, 'mid the gloom,
Pure, prominent, majestic; though its base
Was dark with mouldering ruins, and the dome
Which once it propp'd, had yielded to the wrath
Of creeping ages. Ye, perchance, have stood
What time the pale moon bath'd its lonely brow
In living light, and heard the fitful winds
Shriek their wild question, wherefore it remain'd
When all beside had fallen.

Thought ye not then
Of man, who lingering at the feast of life
Perceives his heart's companions risen & gone?
Is there not grief in that deep solitude
Of lost companionship?

Yet ONE I saw,
Who in this wilderness had trod, till life
Retreated from the bloodless veins, and made
Faint stand at her last fortress. His wan brow
Was lightly furrow'd, and his lofty form
Unbent by time, while dignified, erect,
And passionless, he made his narrow round
From couch to casement, and his eye beheld
This world of shadowy things, unmov'd, as one
Who was about to cast his vesture off
In weariness to sleep. Sly memory slipt
Her treacherous cable from the reeling mind,
Blotting the chart whereon it lov'd to gaze
Amid the sea of years. His course had been
On those high places, where the dazzling ray
Of honor shines; and when men's souls were tried
As in a furnace, his came forth like gold.
They bro't the trophies forth which he had won,
And spread them in his sight—a nation's thanks
Grav'd on the massy ore which misers love:
But vacantly he gaz'd, and caught no trace
Of lost delight. The wordling's eye would scan
In the mild changes of that saintly brow
Nought save the wreck of intellect, and shun
Such humbling picture. But God's book was there,
Fast by his side, and on its open page
Gleam'd the blest name of Him of Nazareth.
Quick o'er his brow the light of gladness rush'd,
And tears burst forth, yes, tears of swelling joy!
For this had been the banner of his soul
Through all her pilgrimage.

To his dull ear
I spake the message of a friend, who walk'd
With him in glory's path, and nobly shar'd
That fellowship in danger and in toil
Which knit pure souls together. But the name
Restor'd no image of the cherish'd form
So long belov'd. I should have said farewell,
In brokenness of heart; but up he rose
And with a seer-like majesty, pour'd forth
His holy adjuration to the God,
Who o'er life's broken wave had borne his bark
Safe toward the haven.—Deep that thrilling prayer
Sank down into my bosom, like a spring
Of comfort and of joy.

All else was gone,
Ambition, glory, friendship, earthly hope;
But still Devotion, like a sentinel,
Waking and watching round the parting soul,
Gave it the soldier's shield and pilgrim's staff
For its returnless journey. When I saw
This triumph of our faith—this gem that glow'd
Bright 'mid the dross of man's infirmity,
Low on the earth I laid my lip, and said,
"Oh! let me with the righteous die—and be
My end like his." H.

Communication.

For the Western Recorder.

OBLIGATIONS TO DUTY.

The signs of the times call for all the energies of the Christian Public. Is there to be found in this favoured region, a professed disciple of Jesus, whose heart is not alive to his duty, of rendering all the aid he can, in the use of his time, his talents and his property, in the cause of God and of souls? Will God, our Maker, yield up his glory for the pitiful offering which any are thinking to make after they have worn out their faculties in the pursuit of this world's goods? At such a crisis, their hard earned corruptible things will appear small, in comparison with one little messenger of mercy, which solicited at their hands a half-penny, only, to reward them with a hundred crowns of imperishable wealth, crowns that will shine with increasing glory forever and ever. The Tract Society, I find, has such rewards to bestow; and when it appeals to you, Christian friends, with such facts, how can you satisfy your conscience in withholding your efforts in the promotion and extension of its benevolent designs. He who has put into operation the grand and noble machinery which is conveying the blessings of salvation to every abode of man, has evidently put the impress of his approbation upon the efforts of this Society. What might we not expect, should the efforts of Christians in this cause become commensurate with the ability which is given them to be faithful.

The Dairyman's Daughter, a tract of 28 pages, will cost you not quite three cents. This tract alone, has been blessed to the conversion of many. But we can come nearer home for facts. In this village, a few years since, the tract, "Without Holiness no man shall see the Lord," was evidently the means in the hands of God, of commencing a revival, in which more than one hundred immortal souls were brought from the abodes of sin and wretchedness, into the light and liberty of the Gospel.—Now if you can be the instrument of procuring the salvation of souls at so cheap a rate—you that have thousands of dollars to spend for the fading enjoyments of earth, or to lay up for your children, depriving yourself and them of all that is valuable in eternity, how will you answer it in the day when the Lord will require it at your hands. The depository of tracts in this place, contains more than 200 different titles, besides a great variety of little books, suitable for children of all ages and capacities. Shall it be told you, that notwithstanding this is the fact, and that notwithstanding we have long enjoyed a living ministry of no ordinary cast, there are yet multitudes groping in midnight darkness, as to any sense of their accountability to God?—that there are hundreds of children and youth who are profoundly ignorant, as to the existence of a never-dying soul within them, who are seemingly as destitute as the brutes that perish, of any concern for the future? and all this too, within the sound of the bells of the sanctuaries. If such facts will not arouse Christians to their duty in relation to the tract cause, nothing less than the groans of the damned will. Oh! ye friends of a bleeding Saviour, listen to the cry of the perishing, before the dreadful day of the Lord come, which will place them far, far beyond the reach of your efforts, and yourselves involved in the wretchedness of their doom. A DISTRIBUTOR.

Miscellaneous.

JOHN HOWARD, THE PHILANTHROPIST.

In a recently published pamphlet, written by Robert Vaux, Esq. and entitled "Notices of the original and successive efforts to improve the Discipline of the Prison at Philadelphia," we find the following letter from Dr. John Coakley Lettersom, of London, to Dr. Benjamin Rush, giving an account of journeys then recently performed by the celebrated John Howard, along the borders of the Mediterranean, whither he went to promote the relief of prisoners. The letter is well worthy of preservation:—

"On Howard's return from Turkey, he refused any public honours, though he seemed highly gratified with the spirit of the nation, and truly sensible of the grateful sense of his labours. I was closeted with him three hours, soon after his return, and though I have introduced to him persons of fashion, title, and respect, he remained immoveably fixed against all entreaties to admit of public honour. He has not published any account of his Asiatic tour, as it must be illustrated with at least thirteen plates, and he remained here scarcely a month, before he set off for Ireland, in which kingdom he is now employed in visiting the prisons; but his papers, he informed me, were in readiness for the press. Happily, he had duplicates of his remarks, and these were kept in different trunks; with these he travelled safely through different regions, till he arrived in Bishop's Gate street, London, and just as he got out of the stage to take a hackney coach, into which he was removing his trunks, one was stolen, and has never since been recovered. Besides a duplicate of his travels, it contained twenty-five guineas and a gold watch. A friend of mine, who visited Newgate, the next day, was told by a convict (such intelligence and communications have they) that the papers were all burnt. Of the lazaretto at Marseilles, he had no duplicates, and luckily the drawings were in the preserved trunk. Howard told me he valued them so highly, that had they been stolen, he would have returned to Marseilles to acquire new ones. To enter this place, is forbidden to strangers, and it was by a singular statagem that he got in nine days successively, without being discovered. Having heard at Marseilles, that an English protestant was confined in a prison at Lyons, into which the intrusion of a stranger was always punished with confinement to the gallies for life, the difficulty of access, only stimulated the enthusiasm of Howard. He learned, as well as he could, the different turnings and windings that led to the prisoner he more particularly wished to visit. Howard is a little man, of extenuated features, who might pass for a Frenchman. He dressed himself like a Frenchman, with his hat under his arm, and passed hastily by twenty-four officers, and entered the very apartment he wished to see, without suspicion. He disclosed the secret to an English minister at Lyons, who advised his immediate departure, as he would inevitably be discovered, if he remained at Lyons all night. He therefore departed hastily and got to Nice. When he arrived at Paris, it was almost 11 o'clock at night; he had concluded to depart at three in the morning, by the Brussels stage, and to the inn he sent his baggage; and hoping to get an hour or two's sleep, he went to bed. He had scarcely fallen asleep, before his room door was forced open, and in stalked a formal dressed man, preceded by a servant, bearing two lighted candles, and solemnly interrogated him in French to this purpose:—Are you John Howard? I am, replied the Englishman. Did you travel with such a person? I do not know any thing of him, says Howard. The question was again repeated, and the same reply (but with some warmth) was given to it. The personage left the candles on the table and departed. Immediately Howard dressed himself, and stole to the Lyons hotel; he heard of two messengers in pursuit of him, but he arrived at Brussels undiscovered.

"At Vienna, he purposed to remain two days, but the Emperor Joseph, hearing of his arrival, desired to see him; but as he had found his prisons upon a bad plan, and badly conducted by persons in high trust, Howard evaded an interview at first; but Joseph sending him a message that he should choose his own hour for an interview, the Englishman consented to the Emperor's request. The moment that Howard was announced, he quitted his secretaries, and retired with him to a little room, in which there was neither picture nor looking-glass. Here Joseph received a man who had never bent his knee to, nor kissed the hand of any monarch; here he heard truths that astonished him, and often did he seize hold of Howard's hand with inexpressible satisfaction and approbation. "You have prisoners," said Howard, "who have been confined in dungeons without seeing day light for twenty months, who have not yet had a trial; and should they be found innocent, your majesty has it not in your power to make compensation for the violated rights of humanity." To the honour of this great prince, be it remembered, that alterations were made in the prisons, before Howard's departure."

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF A JAIL.

From Mr. Vaux's pamphlet, we learn that the Philadelphia Society, for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, was formed in 1787. The following brief sketch of the condition of the jail at that time, will serve to prove at once, the immense difficulties in the way of reform, and the moral courage which must have been exerted to overcome them.

The prison was at the corner of High and Third streets, then nearly in the centre of the population of the city. It is said to have been an injudiciously contrived building, with a subterraneous dungeon for prisoners under sentence of death. What a spectacle must this abode of guilt & wretchedness have presented, when in one common herd were kept, by day and by night, prisoners of all ages, colours, and sexes! No separation was made of the most flagrant offender and convict, from the prisoner who might perhaps be falsely suspected of some trifling misdemeanor;—none of the old and hardened culprit, from the youthful and trembling novice in crime;—none even of the fraudulent swindler, from the unfortunate and possibly the most estimable debtor; and when intermingled with all these, in one corrupt and corrupting assemblage, were to be found the disgusting object of popular contempt besmeared with filth from the pillory; the unhappy victim of the lash, streaming with blood from the whipping post; the half naked vagrant; the loathsome drunkard; the sick suffering with various bodily pains—and too often the unanealed malefactor, whose precious hours of probation had been numbered by his earthly judge.

Some of these deplorable objects, not entirely screened from the public eye by ill constructed walls, exposed themselves daily at the windows, through which they pushed out into the street bags and baskets, suspended upon poles, to receive the alms of the passenger whose sympathy might be excited by their wails of real and affected anguish, or if disappointed, they seldom failed to vent a torrent of abuse on those who were unmoved by their recitals, or who disapproved of their importunity. To increase the horror and disgust of the scene, the ear was continually assailed by the clank of fetters, or with expressions the most obscene and profane, loudly and fiercely uttered, as by the lips of demons.

The keeper derived his appointment from the sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, and had been for many years retained in office, on account of his supposed competency for a charge so disagreeable, as to excite neither desire nor competition on the part of persons better qualified to occupy the station. Indeed the circumstances, under which the incumbent had been long connected with criminals, caused him to be suspected of a more intimate knowledge of the depredations committed in the city, than comported with the unblemished reputation which ought to belong to such an officer.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The following anecdote will illustrate the opinion which seamen entertain of the Seameh's Friend Society in Liverpool:—

"One of the Secretaries who visited the Floating Chapel on Sabbath morning, was addressed after the service, by Capt. R——, of the ship A——, lately returned from the Brazils. He spoke of the institution in the strongest terms of praise, mingled with wishes for its success. In the course of conversation he observed, that this Bethel establishment was of more value to the sailors than many on shore were acquainted with. On his late voyage to the coast of South-America, he had occasion to reprove several of his men for want of attention to duty, and some little irregularities. Learning they had attended the Bethel meetings and Floating Chapel, he asked them if they were instructed to conduct themselves as they had done, by the gentlemen who were the members of the Seamen's Friend Society? They answered in the most respectful manner, "Sir, we hope you will make no reference to that good establishment; the kind people at Liverpool have done every thing they can, to do us good; we thank them for it; and if we have not improved so much as we should have done, we shall, notwithstanding, thank them for thinking of us. Pray, captain, do not blame *them* for *our* faults; you shall have no occasion to reprove us again." Indeed this was the case, for all was pleasant and well during the remainder of the voyage. He said that he could not help being much gratified at the great esteem in which the seamen held the establishment of Bethel prayer-meetings and a Chapel for Seamen."

INDIAN OBSERVATION.

It would be a pity not to preserve the following anecdote, which displays so much of that accuracy of observation which is known to be one of the characteristics of our red brethren in the west:—

An Indian upon his return home to his hut one day, discovered that his venison, which had been hung up to dry, had been stolen. After taking observations on the spot, he set off in pursuit of the thief, whom he tracked through the woods. After going some distance, he met some persons of whom he inquired, if they had not seen a *little, old, white man*, with a *short gun*, and accompanied by a *small dog*, with a *bob tail?* They replied in the affirmative, and upon the Indian assuring them that the man thus described had stolen his venison, they desired to be informed how he was able to give such a minute description of a person he had not seen. The Indian answered thus: The thief I know is a *little* man, by his having made a pile of stones to stand upon, in order to reach the venison from the height I hung it, standing on the ground; that he is an *old* man I know by his short steps, which I have traced over the dead leaves in the wood; and that he is a *white* man I know by his turning out his toes, which an Indian never does. His gun I know to be short, by the mark which the muzzle made by rubbing against the bark of the tree on which it leaned; that his dog is *small* I know by his tracks; and that he has a *bob tail* I discovered by the mark it made in the dust, where he was sitting at the time his master was taking down the meat."

"*Madness is in their Heart.*"—Strange, that so little is said against the support of 2,500,000 *ministers*, at an expense of £82,500,000, or more than the whole territorial revenue. Ah, but they are ministers of *war and death*; not of peace and life!

According to a calculation, published in 1824, in the Mentz Gazette, the military force of Europe then amounted to 2,500,000 men, including all, both of land and sea service. These cost their governments annually, 2,000,000,000 francs, (about 11d. each), or £91,666,666 13s. 4d. sterling; while the entire territorial revenue of Europe does not amount to more than 1,800,000,000 francs or £82,500,000. About the 80th part of the population of Europe is still under arms; and each inhabitant furnishes upward of nine shillings sterling per year, for the support of this mass of armed men, whilst Europe is in comparative peace.

Ministerial Studies.—Dr. Scott, author of the commentary on the Scriptures, in one of his letters to a young minister, says, "Of all kinds of learning, none seems more important than an accurate knowledge of the two langages which our Lord has honoured by giving to them his sacred Oracles. As to mathematics, they doubtless have their use; but a moderate proficiency in them, is enough for your purpose. I must own, I feel, in my best moments, that I had rather be the author of the 'Discourses on Repentance,' than of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia; for the salvation of one soul gives joy in heaven, but we read not that angels notice philosophical discourses."

Singular Method of Extortion.

The Arabs who serve as guides through the mountains, near the second cataracts of the Nile, have a singular method of extorting presents from the traveller. They alight at certain spots and beg a present; if it is refused, they collect a heap of sand, and mould it into the form of a small tomb, and then placing a stone at each end, they apprise the traveller that his tomb is made, meaning that henceforward there will be no security for him in that rocky wilderness. Most persons pay a trifling contribution, rather than have their graves made before their eyes.

Dry Goods & Groceries.

JOHN CAMP & Co. No. 98, Genesee street Wholesale and Retail Dealers in India, European, and American Dry Goods, Liquors and Groceries.

Cash and the highest prices paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.

May 24, 1826.

Information Wanted.

OF JOSEPH NEILSON, who left his father's house, in Ernest-Town, Upper Canada, on the 9th of March, 1823, is living, and should see this, he is requested to write to his father, or the subscriber, his brother.

ABRAHAM NEILSON.

Ernest-Town, August 4, 1826. 1wp.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic, Mercurial and Cutaneous Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Ulcers, Diseases of the Liver, and General Debility.

IN all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; and there has been no instance of its failure when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system, while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain in the medical world.* In many instances, where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means but amputation could have saved life, in cases as extreme even as here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale, has been a desideratum from time immemorial. The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine have induced various persons to try to imitate it. The imitations and adulterations have in many instances protracted the sufferings of patients, when the genuine medicine would have proved instantly efficacious. Understanding that there is a mixture offered for sale in this section of country, purporting to be similar to the preparation now offered, and from the repeated solicitations of friends, the proprietor has been induced to appoint the subscribers agents for the western section of the state of New-York, of whom the afflicted can at all times obtain his genuine Panacea. It is impossible, within the limits of a newspaper, to give even a glance at the numerous instances where this remedy has proved beneficial; and we would refer all those who wish to examine cases illustrating its success to a work published in Philadelphia, (now in possession of the agents), containing the recommendations of many of the most distinguished Physicians in the United States, and from many friends to suffering humanity throughout the world. For sale at the Druggist Store of

WARNER & HARVEY.

Who are now receiving a large and excellent assortment of

Drugs & Medicine,
Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs,
Paints & Oils,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in any section of this state; which they will dispose of at the lowest possible prices for *Cash.*

Utica, August 12, 1826. 11tf

Notice.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five percent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more, giving the persons so depositing, liberty to draw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed. WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, April 11, 1826. 6tf3

New Books—No. 40 Genesee-Street.

JUST received by HASTINGS & TRACY, Sermons on Important Subjects of Doctrine and Duty, by Rev. D. C. LANSING.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT situated in the villlage of Utica, at the lower end of Broad street, nearly opposite the Dry Dock, and near the contemplated Basin. The house is convenient for two families, or for four small families; having four square rooms, four closets, two small bed-rooms, two bed-presses, two clothes-presses, with a Cellar under the whole, and an oven and fire-place in the Cellar. The house is new and in good repair. For terms inquire of CHAS. SLAWSON,

At J. C. DELONG'S Morocco Factory.

Utica, May 2d, 1826.

NOTICE TO CANAL CONTRACTORS.

THE subscribers will receieve at the city of Savannah untill the first Monday of November, next, proposals in writing, for the construction of the Canal between the Great Ogechee river, and the city of Savannah, in the state of Georgia. The line of Canal is sixteen miles, and passes through common soils. There will be four locks of ten feet lift, each, and to be constructed of wood, and an extensive dam and mounds. The line will be diviced into sections of half miles, and contractors may propose for more or less by the mile for gubbing and clearing, by the cubic yard for excavation and embankment, and by the foot lift for the locks.

Further information can be had by applying to Col. Dewitt Clinton, jr. Engineer in Chief of the works, at the city of New York, to D. Vanslyke, Summit Bridge, Delaware, or to E. Jenckes, at Savannah.

EBENEZER JENCKES.
DANIEL VANSLYKE.

N. York, June 5, 1826. p5, 20oct.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners of the Lot No 104, on a Map of the Village of Utica, made by Calvin Guiteau, Esq. together with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of Benjamin Ballou, that the payment of forty dollars and fifty cents, at which sum, John R. Bleeker is assessed for pitching and paving in front of the same, is required by the Trustees of the said village, to be made to the Treasurer of said village; and in default of said payment, the right and title of said John R. Bleeker, will be sold at public auction, on the 12th day of October next, at the house of Gurdon Burchard in said village, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the lowest term of time that any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the sum assessed on the same, with interest thereon, the cost of appraisement and advertising.

H. W. OSBURN, *Collector.*

Utica, April 11, 1826. 6m93

NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners of the Lot No. 52, as distinguished on a Map of the Village of Utica, made by Calvin Guiteau, Esq. together with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of the Executors of Andrew Merrell, deceased, that the payment of forty dollars and fifty cents, at which sum, John R. Bleeker is assessed for pitching and paving in front of the same; is required by the Trustees of the village of Utica, to be made to the Treasurer of said village; and in default of said payment, the right and title of said John R. Bleeker, in and to said lot, will be sold at public auction, on the 12th day of October next at the house of Gurdon Burchard, in the village of Utica, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the lowest term of time at which any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the sum assessed on the same, with interest thereon, the costs of appraisement and advertising. H. W. OSBURN, *Collector.*

Utica, April 11, 1826. 6m93

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage executed by Eber P. Hale to Thomas E. Clark, bearing date November 1st, 1825 for securing the payment of the sum of two thousand dollars and interest as therein mentioned—Default having been made in the payment of a part of said sum and interest, I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, as the law directs, on the 25th day of November next, at the house called Shepard's hotel, in Utica, at ten o'clock, A. M. of that day, the following described parcel of land, situate on the corner of John & Genesee or Main streets, in Utica, viz. All that certain lot of land known and distinguished on a map of the village of Utica, made by C. C. Broadhead, Esq. for the representatives of Rutger Bleecker, as lot number two in the subdivision of lots number 88 and 89, and begins on the southerly line of Main street at the N. E. corner of subdivision number one, and runs from thence along the easterly bounds of said subdivision south 27 degrees 30 minutes west thirty feet to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence south 62 degrees 30 minutes east eighteen feet to the westerly line of the gangway, now John street; thence along the same north 27 degrees 30 minutes east thirty feet to the said southerly line of Main street; thence along the same north 62 degrees 30 minutes west eighteen feet to the place of beginning, as by reference to said Map of said subdivision on file in the county clerk's office, will more fully appear. May 15, 1826.

THOMAS E. CLARK.

TERMS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE WESTERN RECORDER.

I. The WESTERN RECORDER will be issued on Tuesday of each week, commencing with the first Tuesday in Jan. 1826.

II. It will be put to subscribers at Two Dollars in advance, or if paid within three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

☞ The postage must be paid on all the communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.